IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

LATE FROM CHINA.

The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall June 19, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing the mails from California, and over \$1,500,000 in treasure. June 25, lat. 94° 20', lon. 74°, aignaled ship

Crescent City, bound east.

The U. S. sloop St. Louis has been ordered from As pinwall to Penssoola, via Carthagena and the Windward Islands.

The California news by this arrival has been, in all its most important features, anticipated by the Pony

The following is the specie list of the steamship Atlantia and P. S. Co... \$20,249 John G. Parker & Son... Wm. Hoge & Co...... 50,460 R. Meader & O. Adams. Howland & Aspinwall. 18,56 Kerby, Bryon & Co... Dreer...... Northern Light: #20,249 John G. Parker & Son.
50,868 R. Meader & O. Adams.
13,856 Kerby, Bryon & Co...
12:60 Tanh, McCabill & Co...
43,520 J. H. Cabill.
40,522 P. Naylor.
22:602 Jennings & Browstar.
79,750 American F.z. Bank.
14,000 Eugent Keuly & Co...
24,000 C. H. Crobby. Wm. Siligman & Co... Wm. Heller & Co.... Streue, Bros.
Rham & Co...
Cohn & Co...
Bin & Sanders. 24,000 C. H. Crosby.

12,723 Harbeck & Co.

88,000 C. H. Mallory.

15,000 A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.

2000 Richard Patrick.

Co.

10,000 Wells, Farge & Co.

2,000 Wells, Farge & Co.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Botcher Bros.... Eppinger & Co.... J. B. Weir.... Howes & Croswell

Prem Our Own Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1860. The interruption of the Pony Express compels me to recur to the steamer again as a means of sending news

to you from the coast of the Pacific.

The main topic of conversation and interest is the Indian war in Western Utah. The volunteer companies from Sacramento, Maysville, Downieville, Nevada, Placerville, and those organized at Washoe, have been organized into a regiment, and are in camp on the bank of Carson River, 12 miles distant from Virginia City.

The following officers and companies compose the regiment of Utah Volunteers, Col. J. C. Hays, com-

regiment of Utah Volunteers, Col. J. C. Hays, commanding:

Lient-Col. J. Sanders, Major D. E. Hungerford, Quartermaster B. G. Lippincott, Commissary R. N. Snowden, Adjutant C. S. Fairfax, Surgeons Perkins and Bell, Assistant Quartermaster General McNeish, Commissary Subsistence H. Toler Booream, Sergeant-Mejor R. McGill.

Fourteen companies, numbering in an 549 men, in the following order: Company A (Spy), Capt. W. B. Fleeson: Company B. Capt E. J. Smith; Company C. Capt Kightingill; Company B. Capt. J. B. Reed: Company E. Capt. H. Clayton: Company B. Capt. B. B. Van Hagen; Company G. Capt. R. Raymond; Company H. Capt. N. C. Miller; Company J. Capt. George Bnowden; Company M. Capt. F. Stoner; Company N. (Spy), Capt. S. B. Wallace; Company J. Capt. E. Patterson.

Teamsters and camp-followers, all well armed, about 30; total, 76. About 300 of them well mounted, the balance infantry.

The volunteers are in need of provisions and means of transportation, and will have great difficulty in obtaining them. Our State Government will not pay for

taining them. Our State Government will not pay for carrying on a war beyond our borders; the Federal ers have no authority to support volunteers in such case, and the expense is so great that individuals are unwilling to bear the cost; and yet without provisions and means of transportation nothing can be lone. For want of them the troops have already lost several weeks of time. Nothing of note has been done for ten days past. It is said that the Indians are collected about Pyramid Lake to the number of 1,500 or 2,000, under the command of young Wianemucca, all eager for the fray, but disposed to wait until the white mer come to attack them. Winnemucca has the all eager for the fray, but disposed to wait until the white men come to attack them. Winnemucca has the credit of being very brave and bold, and a good leader for an Indian. It is expected that Col. Hays will, therefore, have a sharp fight near Pyramid Lake, if be should march his troops to that place. Many of the Indians are well armed, some with Sharp's

rifles.

Some of the Sacramento volunteers have abandoned Camp Hays, and returned to their homes, highly disgusted with the treatment which they reserved in Washoe. They enlisted as infantry, but on arriving in Carson Valley, their officers ordered them to convert themselves into cavalry, and for that purpose they were authorized to seize all the horses in the country. This took place before Hays was elected to the command of the regiment, and as soon as he the country. This took place leave rays was elected to the command of the regiment, and as soon as he was placed in power, he ordered the Sacramento men to be dismounted, and the horses to be returned to their owners—to the great indignation of the Sacramento

A telegram from Genoa, under date of the 2d inst.

A party of four men named Farnsworth, Jones, Wilson, and "A party of four men named Farmsworth, Jones, without, and Hume, the last from Sun Francisco, went out prospecting from Monoville, and near Owen Lake were attacked by Indians. Farmsworth arrived alone at Mono, wounded, and reported that be saw Wilson and Jones fall, and did not know what became of Hume. He was ahead of the party at the time of the attack, which was unexpected. Farmsworth thinks they were Owen River or Pah-Ute Indians, of whom he supposes there are 3,000 rict of country.

in that district of country.

"When this news was received at Monoville, a public meeting was called; the rolls were opened for two military companies of fifty men each, one of which should proceed to the place where Farnworth and his party were attacked; and resolutions were adopted to send to Carson Vailey for arms, and to dispatch a necessinger to the Mono Indians, of whom about 300 are ensamped near the lake, to demand their intentions. The Mono Indians are all provided with new arrow-heads, and say they have received orders from the Chief of the Pah-Utes to join them in a war on the whites"

Owen Lake is in latitude 36° 30', Monoville is in 38', George 30's and Pyramid Lake 40°—all on the eastern

Genos 39°, and Pyramid Lake 40°—all on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, and all in the wide district side of the Sierra Nevada, and all in the wide district of country inhabited or visited by the Pah-Ute Indians Rumor says that the Pah-Ute and Shoshonee tribes, which have long been hostile to each other, have made an offensive and defensive alliance for the purpose, chiefly, of engaging in this war. I do not know whether this rumor is worthy of any credit or not. I was under the impression that the Pah-Utes called themselves Shoshonees, and were on terms of friend-his with the Shoshonees, and the pah-Utes and particular the pah-Utes in the porthern and northchemselves Shouldness, and were on terms of friendship with the Shoshonees in the northern and northeastern parts of Utah. There is so much exaggeration
and lying about these reports of the war, that nobody
knows what to believe.

We have no exact information in regard to the Pony-

and lying about these reports of the war, that nobody knows what to believe.

We have no exact information in regard to the Pony-Express stations east of Carson Valley, but it is feared that many of them have been cut off by the red men. The last cates from St. Louis received here are to the 13th of May; the last express bag which left, here for the pony route took dates to the 24th of May. The agent here has given notice of the suspension.

There has been very great complaint of late about the manner in which Vanderbilt overcrowds his California stamships. A passenger who left New-York on the 5th ult., in the Northern Light, writes thus, perhaps with some exaggeration, about the consequences of overcrowding the ship:

All feelings of delicary—all notions of deportment—all manifestations of respect—all modesty—was thrust aside by a large number; and the few who, from birth and education, could not, nor would not, so lower themselves, had to close all the avenues to their outraged sensibilities. With many of those who had no hertis—and a large number were female—the common conventionalities of life were wholly disregarded. Men and women were forced to dress, as well as perform all the minutes of the toilet—many of them too sacred for sight—before crowds of admiring(!) beholders. You reached your state-room at night only by great exection, walking over prostrate sleepers of both sexes, many in parts naturalibus, owing to restlessness in sieep. Chiddren were piled in on their parents; men and women who but a few hours previous were uter strungers, now, in the very despair of their helplessness, made common cause, and humanity, irrespective of sex, courted the drowsy god—oblivious of present we in the separate who had no time for cleanliness may be imagined—the fifth begrare description. It is really a mirstle that guant disease did not lay his beavy band on us. The providions in their original state were doubtless all good, but the collibers efforts to make a short allowance of glas, crockery and cutlery dofter. A

At Panama the passebgers were allotted to their berths on the Pacific steamer, by the agent, with little regard to their rights or comfort.

Many passengers had said \$225 in New York, the extra \$25 entitling them, it was said, to choice of state rooms on the Pacific, and others had paid for an extra passes, which was to confer the privilege of the use of man and wife of an entire state-room—which privilege they had enjoyed on the Atlantic side; all such rights were ignored. Man and wife were ruthlessly suntrated and all conceived rights were merged into the general disposition of berths, wholly prespective of person. Those who were suitled to the best, of course, received the worst. A number of second cabin passengers, with children, who had relied on the word of the ticket-seller in New-York, that no tickets were required for them, found them absolutely necessary. Appeal to gregoried for them, found them absolutely necessary. required for them, found them absolutely necessary. Appeal the Purser or Ceptain was useless; they had naught to do wit

The mining excitement about Washoe has almost dis appeared. The fever has been succeeded by a chill.
The shares in three or four claims are in good demand,
t for others there is no sale. Few persons are crees-

ing the mountains now, save to take part in or derive profit from the war.

A company of emigrants from Salt Lake reached Carson Valley hast week—the first who have come through with their wagons this season. They had no trouble with the Indians.

The work of taking the census in this State commenced on the 1st inst. The following is a list of the census agents in the northern district of this State:

Alameda, Rev. Grove Deal; Amador, George B. Durham; Alameda, Rev. Grove Deal; Amador, George B. Durham; Butte, John S. Henning and Joseph Pierce; Calaveras, John H. Keith and ...; Colma, Dr. Frank Spalding; Contra Coska, John H. Livingston; Del Norte, J. K. Johnson; El Dorado, John J. Laware, Marin, John J. Rogers; Mariposa, D. M. Peol; Mensiments; Marin, John J. Rogers; Mariposa, D. M. Peol; Mensiments; Marin, John J. Rogers; Mariposa, D. M. Peol; Mensiments; Marin, John J. Rogers; Marines, D. M. Peol; Mensiments; Marin, John J. Rogers; Marines, D. M. Peol; Mensiments; Marin, John J. Rogers; Marines, D. M. Petterson; Napa, Charles Clarke and B. A. Waiker; Neveda, James R. Patterson and J. E. P. Williams; Placer, D. C. Soott and M. P. H. Love; Plumas, Fenton B. Whitting; Sacramento, H. J. Bidleman and J. B. Deyton; San Francisco, John H. Williams, Edwin C. Palmer, Albert G. Kinball, Sanson Lamkin, and Levi D. Solomon; San Joseph, William J. Hooten; Sonoma, A. P. Overton and Arthony C. Bledace; Stantsians, A. Elkins; Trinity, W. N. Nannelly; Tuolumne, Dr. John J. Franklin; Yuba, Lloyd Magrader and C. H. Kungle; Yelo, J. H. Mitchell.

The Sheneback claim has been reopened, and prep-

H. Kungle; Yelo, J. H. Mitchell.

The Sheneback claim has been reopened, and preparations are making for taking a great deal of testimouy, much of which will go to show fraud and perjury. During May, 488 deposits of gold bullion, averaging 929 fine, weighing in all 48,375 cances, and worth \$24,576, and 38 deposits of silver, weighing 19,094 onnecs, and worth \$44,484, were received in the mint; and \$1,228,379 were coined—\$1,148,000 in double eagles, \$27,000 in half dollars, and \$53,579 in refined silver bars.

It has been customary in this State to have raffles at the fairs, for the benefit of the churches. The churches were supposed to be necessary, and public opinion among the church members determined that fairs were necessary to sustain the churches, and that raffles were

were supposed to be necessary, and public opiniou among the church members determined that fairs were necessary to sustain the churches, and that raffles were necessary to sustain the fairs. So raffles were introduced and maintained, and managed in a style that might often make the hair of a true Christian stant on end. In the days when a dozen of the largest halls in San Francisco were used as public gambling saloons, and were filled with their thousands of gamesters every night, even then I never saw a greater enfusion, never heard more noise at the gambling tables, or saw greater imposition practiced upon the general mob of those who were betting than I have seen at church fairs. In the gambling saloons a man had far better chance to win a good prize than in these fairs. Well, the patience of the law has at last been exhausted; the Grand Jury sent word last week to the managers of a Catholic fair that the raffling at fairs had been tolerated long enough, and, as it was punishable under the gambling law, it could be tolerated no longer. So there is another abuse at an end; at least, it is hoped that the end of it has come. The last Catholic fair paid \$10,000, three-fourths of it obtained by raffling; the present fair will not be so profitable.

A Convention of Sunday-School teachers from all parts of the State sat in this city hast week. They unanimously adopted a resolution that dancing should not be permitted at Sunday-School festivals. This unanimity caused wonder. Custom has determined that every large Sunday-School in San Francisco, and in the larger towns in the interior, shall have two festivals in the year—one at the holidays and the other a May pic-nic—and at these festivals the chief amusement of our little folks. The Californians are rapidly becoming the greatest dancers of the world. Within the hast six weeks there have been not less than twenty juvenile festivals, and several of them have been attended by as many as five hundred children, who almost danced their little legs off. Now, to say that

the place have had some serious quarrels of late. To negro citizens of Victoria have formed a rifle company. The news from British Columbia is favorable. The

The news from British Columbia is favorable. The mines are paying well to the man, and the miners are encouraging their acquaintances to go there and make their fortunes. Rumor says the best diggings are on Quesnelle River, whither many have already gone, although it is early in the season to go to a place so far New-Westminster is gaining rapidly, and land is in-

creasing in value.

The Chinese population increases steadily, and a question has arisen about the best method of managing them.

tion has arisen about the best method of managing them. Some of them want to become citizens, and it is said that, as black men are admitted to citizenship, the same privilege must be accorded to the yellow men, who may soon, at their present rate of increase, be in the majority, and have the power of electing the officers and ruling the colony.

Some Catholic priests have lately traveled along the coast of British Columbia, examining the country and selecting sites for missionary establishments. It is said that 70 priests are soon to come from England and France, to convert the savages residing there.

rance, to convert the savages residing there.
We have news from Honolulu to the 9th ult.
Nuuanu Valley had been visited by another

The Honolulu correspondent of The Alta writes thus

about "Chinese enterprise":
In my last, under the head of markets, I advised you of the
burning of the plantation buildings on the sugar estates of Measrs
Utai & Abee, near Hillo, on the island of Hawaii. This occurred
the 5th April. On learning the intelligence here, Mr. Utai immediately chartered a schooner, took on board the heavy timbers needed for the frame work, Mr. Ahee having previously left for Hilo. Other schooners followed with lighter material. On their strival, every carpenter in Hilo, who could wield an ax or handle a jack plane, was engaged and set to work, and by advices yesterday, the mill commenced to grind again on the 14th of this month. Any one who knows the windward coast of Hawaii, and the dolec far miente character of the native work ener, can form some estimate of the obstacles which have been overcome by this energetic and business house, in so quickly replacing what was destroyed by the incendiary. The loss in money will be about \$10,000—that in not being able to have their sugar in market, at the present favorable moment, God and the fluctuations of the San Francisco market alone know.

Monday Evzning, June 4, 1860.
FLOUR-Small jobbing sales of Domestic Extra at #6 25 P

200 fb.

WHEAT—No sales reported Negotiations pending for some large lots at previously quoted figures.

BARLEY—350 sacks good feed at \$2 25 \$\rightarrow\$ 100 fb,

HAY—25 tuns choice old, affort, at \$16 \$\rightarrow\$ tun.

HAY-25 thus choice old, affent, at \$16 \$\Phi\$ tun.
POTATOES-140 suchs new, in lots, at 1c. \$\Phi\$ lb.
LABH-25 cs Megrath's private.
BACON-19 hids, IXLs, private.
RICE-20.000 lb. Siam, ex Sea Nymph, at 5c.; 30,000 do. do.
ndinary, ex Myrtle, at 45c., and 175 mats China No. 1, ordinary,
t 5c. \$\Phi\$ lb.
Copper 50 bugs Rio at 176c. \$\Phi\$ lb.
Starken-250 gr. sacks Kingsford's at agent's rates.
Sugara-25 half obls. Challenge Refused, private.
Cash Goods-100 dox. Thomas's, and 50 do. Le Brun's Oys
rivate.

private.

Тонассо—150 св. Grape at agent's rates.

Fian—40 bbls. Eel River Salmon at 4фс. ₽ Въ.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN. rem our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, April 2, 1860. Events of interest thicken upon us. Interesting leastwise to us whom inclination or fate has thrown upon these shores. My last letter gave you informa-tion of the assassination of the two Dutch shipmasters, in the streets of Yokuhama, and the want of any appa-

rent cause therefor. That event has been absorbed i one of greater importance, perhaps I should say greater significance—the assassination of the Gotairo or Prince Regent, on the 24th ult. The present Emperor, as you know is a youth of fifteen years, and during his minority the administration of affairs is vested in the hands of a Regent, appointed by the Council of State. The office is regarded so honorable that the person selected to till it wears its title and honorable distinction for life, though its functions cease with the majority of the young Prince. The Gotairo, a little past midday, on the 24th ult., was returning from his customary daily audience with the Emperor. He was escorted as usual by a large train of armed attendants preceding and following the norimon in which he rode. Leaving the palace at the same time were the Prince of Owari and the Prince of Kinsin, the titular brothers of the Emperor, also attended by large retinues. The Emperor's residence, for, strictly speaking, palace he has none at present, it having been burned in early Winter, is the center of three walled and fortified inclosures. All the space within the three inclesures is occupied by the Imperial family, high functionaries of the Government, Daimios, and Governors resident at the Court. In the middle inclosure, waiting the approach of these trains, was a body of twenty-two men, servants apparently of some Daimio, for they bore on their shoulders portions of a Prince's baggage, and, as the weather was wet, wore the ordinary rain cloaks of menials. At a favorable moment, when the Gotsiro's retinue was crossing a most, this band of assassins, for such they proved to be, thre w

down their burdens, cast aside their rain-cloaks, and

stood forth full-armed men clad in mail. They made a rush upon the Regept's norimon, with drawn swords, cutting at it furiously. Two pistol-shots were also fired into it. The assailants, intent upon the murder of the Regent, paid no attention to his guard, who now gathered around, and after a severe struggle beat the assailants back. Four of the assailants and six of the Regent's men were slain. The Regent was severely wounded, and his subsequent death is both affirmed and contradicted. Nor is it easy to learn the truth, for the Japanese speak from motives of policy rather than from motives of truth in all such affairs. The retinue of the Prince of Owari, which was in advance of the Regent's, bore their master rapidly away from the melee. The guard of the Prince of Kinsin drew themselves up around his norimon to act on the defensive only; interference by their code of honor was out of the question. The surviving assailants made good their flight, but were afterward arrested, and await their fate-as yet undetermined. Unfounded reports of their execution have prevailed. The soldier of a Daimio, like the Highland clansman, is accountable to his own chief alove, and it is a rare thing for the Emperor himfelf to seize a criminal under his Chief's pro-An affair like this, the attempted assassination of the

first man in the Empire, within the royal precincts, is one of the gravest importance in its bearings, espe cially in a land where the throne is supported more by the balancing forces of rival factions than by any other bond of union. The deed is brought home to Prince Mito, whose soldiers the assailants were. Mito is one of the three titular brothers of the Emperor, from whose families the royal succession is maintained by selection. On the death of the late Emperor a year and a half since, Mito was an aspirant to the throne. A young Prince of the house of Kinsin, however, was the chosen one of the Daimios. Nor was Mito so much as honored with the post of Regent during the young Emperor's minority. Such was Mito's attitude toward the Government thus formed that, a year since, Mito was forced to resign his honore and pretensions to the crown in favor of his son. Since that time he has been the unceasing enemy of the present Government, and what is es pecially unfortunate, he has been the powerful opponent of the new foreign relations of the Empire. Just a year previous to this last attack, on the same day of the year-one of the great annual holidays-the Regent's norimon was fired into. The assailant at that time was a follower of Mito, and, according to some accounts, it was this transaction that culminated in Mito's disgrace. The common popular rumors are that the late Emperor died by poison, given at the instiga-tion of Mito, and that the late burning of the palace was his diabolical design as well. Mito has fled to his large estates; he is powerful in men and means, and whether he will openly raise the standard of revolt making his rallying cry equally hostility to the present dynasty and to all foreign relations, we wait thoughtfully, anxiously to see. The Ministers of State assure the foreign representatives that this broil does not affect foreign affairs, but, with Mito's antecedents, this is not

When I wrote of the murder of the Dutch shipmas ters, I intimated that the frequent assassinations might be the offspring of a settled hate. There is now scarcely a doubt but that these murderers were instigated by this very Mito, who thus hoped to embroil the presen dynasty in a foreign quarrel. His last blow was struck at the throne itself. What further schemes this ambi-tions old man has, for he is seventy years of age, time will reveal. That a civil war should arise is far from improbable. The Government is straining every nerve to secure the perpetuity of quiet. It assures us of our safety, and at the same time places guards all about us to make that safety safe! The guards at the foreign embassies in Yeddo, which were largely increased after the murder of the Dutchmen, have now again been largely augmented. At the Consulates and private residences in Kanagawa, soldiers are likewise stationed night and day, and a large supple mentary force is at the disposal of the local anthorities. In Yokuhama, where the bulk of the foreign popula tion resides, the arrangements are thorough, after the most approved Japanese manner. There is no ingress or egress except through guarded gates. At each few rods, barricades and gates obstruct the streets; and so all along the tokaido, gates and guards are placed at frequent intervals, and a force of several hundred men are on duty. Every foreigner you meet wears his pis tol openly, and, eating or sleeping, never trusts himself far from it. There have been alarms and panics of all sorts. One day, a fleet of armed boats, another, a band of armed men, were approaching to cut off the vonng settlement! But these panics have subsided; and, whatever the danger may be, all have learned to look at it calmly, and to adopt the homely philosophy that "it's no use to be frightened before the time comes." We have this security, at least-and it is not -that the Government, in defending itsel against Mito, protects foreign interests as well. A coup de main against the foreign settlement is hardly possi ble. At the present time there is not a man-of-war in port: the Russian corvette left the morning of the day the Regent was attacked. There are few vessels of any kind in the harbor, and our reliance is the protection of the Japanese Government, rather than that of

foreign guns, or any mode of escape.

Trade is inactive owing to the long protracted rain of the month of March, which has prevented merchandise from coming forward. It is possible, too, that the surplusage of the country is measurably exhausted. A country that has lived within itself for some centuries must have had its productive supply c'osely narrowed down to its home demand, and nothing has hitherto been grown for foreign consumption. If trade is unfettered, I predict a largely increased production, for the soil is fertile and the people are industrious. Unhanpily the vexed currency question remains in as dolefu state as ever. It advances backward at every hitch The stamped dollar was to bring relief. Well, the dollar neatly stamped can now be had, and how is it? The fact that a hundred stamped dollars are sold for ten itzibus less than a hundred unstamped is the commentary annexed in that method of tinkering the currency. And why? Simply because the stamp affixes each dollar so stamped at a value of three itzibus, whereas a hundred unstamped dollars weigh down at the Custom House Exchange three hundred and eleven itzibus! Thus the native merchant, instead of taking the stamped dollars more freely, values them at ter itzibus per hundred less on all his trade transactions Since dollars as compared with itzibus, both of equal standard value, are at twenty-five per cent discount, margin is created that has made shipments at present of doubtful profit.

I send you a meteorological record for January, Feb

ruary, and March: Scale of Fahrenheit. Morning average
Midday, 2 p. m., average.
Night, 10 p. m., average.
Morning lowest.
Midday lowest.
Morning his hest.
Midday highest.
Fair days.
Cloudy days.
Cloudy days.
Earthquakes.

Snow fell on nine days between Dec. I and April I, its greatest depth at any one time being three inches The wild plum was in blossom on the lat of February Vegetation began to start early in March, the Fall sown crops at that time beginning to grow. Wheat has grown at least six inches since that time. Field peas in a few days more will be in blossom. The rape plant (Brassi ca napus) is in blossom now. Yet, with all this growth of sown and planted crops, the grass has scarcely started, and many, in fact, most of the decidnous trees show few signs of returning life. In this, as in the varieties of her Flora, we see the same strange mixture of the tropical and temperate zone which Japan presents to the observer.

LATEST. The following details from Jamn are from The Sam

Francisco Bulletin, of the 5th:

Francisco Bulletin, of the 5th:

The br'g Ida D. Rogers arrived here June 1st, from
Kanagawa, Japan, 28j days out. From her memoranda we learn that the Japanese Government was in
an unsettled state. A battle had been fought near

Yeddo, in which a Prince was killed. Fears were entertained that an attack would be made on Kanagawa, and so much probability of it, that the shipping in the harbor were notified to hold themselves in readiners to protect themselves, as they could not be protected by the Government.

The following extract from a letter received by the consignees of the brig Ida D. Rogers, from a friend in Kanagawa, communicates alarming news:

"Kanagawa, May 3, 1860.

"It is reported that there was a big fight in Yeddo yesterday between the Revolutionary party and the Government. No particulars received. The captai is of all the vessels in the harbor were notified to be prepared for an attack. Guns were run out and shotted, and things certainly look squally.

"Two hundred and sixty soldiers arrived in town yesterday. Some say they came to protect the place;

yesterday. Some say they came to protect the place others say they intend to wipe out all the foreigners. We have so many reports of this kind that we do no regard them much. A few days will tell the story.

"E. S. B."

regard them much. A few days will teil the story.

From the Rev. Mr. Goble, who, it will be recollected by our readers sailed a few menths ago from San Francisco for Kanagawa as a missionary, we have received the following interesting intelligence:

"Kanagawa, Japan, April 24, 1860.

"We arrived safe in Japan on the let of April, where we found the What Cheer and the Page at anchor. They were about three weeks before us.

"The white men here are in a state of constant alarm, on account of a set of desperadoes who hate foreigners, and who have assassinated several and wounded others. These people are led on by a prince, Meta, and are said to be constantly lurking about, to see what they can do to disturb foreign residents. Beside this, the Government seems almost childishly to triffe with the treaty, and strive to hinder the course of the trade, like the boy trying to stop the flow of the mountain stream by a few stones and lumps of clay. the trade, like the boy trying to stop the flow of the mountain stream by a few stones and lumps of clay. But just so sure as the accumulating force of the moun-tain brook will break down its barriers, just so sure will the stream of commerce break through all that will the stream of commerce break this effeminate Government can oppose.

THE NEW WAR IN CHINA. From Our Own Correspondent.

Hong Kong, April 23, 1860. When the last mail left it was currently reported that the ultamatum sent in to the Emperor of China had been refused.

It seemed hardly possible that such should be the case, for nothing was demanded which had not been granted by the Treaty made last year at Tien-tsin. For once, however, report has proved correct. The ultimatum was refused, and insultingly refused; why or wherefore, nebody knows. Probably the concurrence in a Treaty was merely a ruse on the part of the Chinese to get the British force out of the Peiho, and gain time to fortify that approach more strongly.

Nothing seems left now but a determined attack, which shall reverberate through the whole prov ince, and be felt at Pekin itself.

Already nearly the whole allied force has congregated, and preparations are rapidly going on for a speedy departure hence to the seat of war. This harbor swarms with vessels of war and huge transports. Troops are still pouring in, and it is evident that a larger force than has been anticipated is detailed for the coming strife. Probably 20,000 Euro pean troops alone are here, or nearly here, beside the native troops from India, who will muster 10,000 strong, among whom are two squadrons of the famous Sikh Cavalry. Two batteries of Armstrong guns are now encamped on the opposite side of the harbor, each of six pieces, and fearfully destruc-tive little things they are. The programme is well understood up to a certain point; beyond that all is uncertain. The transports, with troops, stores, &c., are to rendezvous in a fine bay on the east side of the Gulf of Pe-chee-lec, about 200 miles from the mouth of the Peiho. The gunboats, conveying sufficient landing force, will storm and destroy the formidable forts which worked such destruction upon the fleet last year, and then proceed to remove the obstructions in the river. This being done, the whole force is to advance upon Tien-tsin, and hold that city. It is supposed that when the Emperor finds all his preparations useless, and is aware that the outside barbarians are and tien-tsin again, he will change his tone, and desire to negotiate. If he should still hold out, the affair will assume a grave aspect indeed. It seems hardly possible that an advance upon Pekin can be made this year, if it can be made at all by the present force. It is well known that immens preparations are completed, so that not only the whole length of the approach to Tien-Tsin, but also the whole way thence to Pekin, is fortified in a most formidable manner. It is equally certain that the whole force of the Empire that locality, and it seems a dubious matter for 30,000 troops to advance in a strange country against more than 300,000 of the best soldiers of China. Of course there are many reports as to the nature of the country through which the attacking force must but none are as yet reliable. It is said that without much labor, by cutting through the banks of the canals, it is in the power of the consequence if it be done simply to obstruct the advance of the Allies, but a most serious thing if by such means the advancing troops be cut off from supplies or impeded in a retreat. The prevailing opinion here is, that we are entering upon a long, desultory, impracticable war, the end of which it is impossible to foresee. When it comes to actual fighting, the Chinese will be beaten in every encounter-it will not be battle, but slaughter. Yet all th discipline and efficiency in the world cannot over-come swamps and mud, and when men are up to their necks in the latter, a rifleman is no bette than a coolie.

Nevertheless, if eagerness and determination are any promise of success, we have those qualities wonderfully developed in every arm of the service. The only fear expressed by those who are to carry on the attack is that, by the coming out of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros (the former Plenipotentiaries), some temporizing will be attempted, the only effect of which will be to make matters worse, Things have gone too far for temporizing. Either a sounding blow must be struck, or all the late demands must be withdrawn, and this fact is as true of our own relations with China as it is of those of England and France.

The United States receive favorable considera-tion to a certain extent now, simply because we have never made any demonstration of force, and because it is understood that we can in no way threaten the existing institutions of China. This is shown plainly by the Imperial edicts from Pekin, explanatory of the causes which led to the reception the United States Minister at the capital.

The privilege was accorded because (as it is pub-ished) of the very respectful manner in which it was sought; and so completely was its effect neu-tralized by the manner and termination of the reception, that it might about as well have never been granted. We have a treaty, it is true. So had France and England. Ours has been ratified; the others have not. And yet, singular as it may seem, American interests are in no single respect on more favorable footing than British. In every open port, British officials are agents for the Chinese Government itself to collect its cernment itself, to collect its revenues; and to day, in every port of China where influence is desirable, British interests, without a treaty, stand more favorably than American interests with a treaty. Hence it is not rash to affirm that a backing down on the part of the English and French Governments will affect our own relations with China quite as

much as theirs.

Never before has so formidable a French fleet appeared in these waters, and its presence is looked upon with uneasiness. Our streets are full of Zouaves—quiet enough, it is true, but somewhat vicious-looking after all. Its a new thing to see strange uniforms in such abundance, and somehow does not seem exactly the thing. There is a lack of sordiality, a lack of anything like enthusiasm. The lack of enthusiasm is remarkable, and though the French will doubtless prove most efficient assistants in the fight, still I know there are very few English officers who would not gladly dispense with that assistance, even though they should have to fight single handed, and with double odds Advices from Saigon, the new French colo

Cochin China, are very unfavorable. The hostility of the Anamese is so strong that no progress has been made toward a permanent establishment of trade. The rice trade, which for a little time gave impetus to shipping, is already defunct, and forty ships are in fair way to return, no richer than they were before. It does not seem to be the

mission of France to colonize anywhere profitably. Advices from Japan are not agreeable. Trade is nearly at a stand-still, except at the one port of Nagasaki. Several violent demonstrations have taken place, and bitter hostility is shown to the present Government, which is accused of having betrayed the country to foreigners. It is evident that the Opposition party is in the ascendant so far as the Japanese people are concerned, and unless outside influence is brought to bear the Government will have to succumb.

ers outside inducince is brought to be comment will have to succumb.

At Canton everything is quiet, and little alarm is felt concerning rebel demonstrations upon the city. The whole course of trade is broken up, and no ship is loading at Whampoa.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, June 18, 1860. Since the departure of the Ariel, no mail has arrived here, either from the South Pacific Coast or Central America. On the 21st, the British steamer from the south is due, but it will arrive just too late to forward the mails and news by the North Star. The steamer from Central America will arrive on the 24th, and the mail steamer from Guayaquil and intermediate ports on mail steamer from Guayaquil and intermediate ports on the 25th. Thus you see that by the present arrange-ment, sill the South and Central American news is de-tained on the Isthmus much longer than there is any occasion for; but when the United States mail three times a month is established, which will be after the lat of July, this evil will be remedied.

The only local news of interest is, that Gen. Mos-quera, the Revolutionary President of the State of Canca, has been nominated for President of the Con-federation, and Gen. Herron (his son-in-law), who had obtained a large vote of the Legislature in Bogota, has withdrawn his name, and returns once more to Wash-ington.

ington.

I am glad to be able to inform you that a new steam line between the ports on the North Coast and Panama, will probably soon be established. The Company is formed, the greater portion of the capital subscribed, and the landed proprietors of the interior manifest an interest in the undertaking that promises well for its The Cabildo of this city have granted to Mesers

Arosemenena & Hawes a privilege, for thirty years, to light the city with gas. There were two other applicants for the privilege, but the Cabildo gave it to the above-named gentlemen by an unanimous vote.

SOUTH AMERICA. SOUTH AMERICA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Lima arrived at Panama on the 5th inst., bringing 57 passengers and \$327 077 55 in treasure.

Cargo for New-York—46 ceroons bark, 29 bales gost skins; for Panama, 25 sacks anisseed, and 54 bales general merchandise.

The Lima brings dates from Valparaiso to the 18th, and Callao to the 29th of May, and from Paita to the

1st of June.

The news from this republic is very scant. The Indians on the frontier are quiet, and the inhabitants are rebuilding the towns. The preject of extending the Santiago Railroad to the city of San Fernando seems likely to be carried into effect. From the mining districts the news is most favorable. Letters received in Valparaise, by way of Monte

March 17, state that the American ship Sea Ranger, from Liverpeol to California, was wrecked 120 miles from that place—crew and part of the cargo saved. FROM BOGOTA.

FROM BOGOTA.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.
By the schooner Nautilus at Aspinwall, the mails from Carthagena to the let June have been received.
It is reported that the Congress at Bogota has passed a general amnesty law, and modified the "Election law". It is not stated whether Mosquera is included in the

It is not stated whether Mosquera is included in the general amnesty, but it is to be presumed that he is.

LATER.—The steamer Prince arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instant, with dates from Bogota to the 15th May, and from Carthagena to the 4th June.

Congress had adjourned on the 14th ult.

A card has been published in El Tiempo, signed by the delegates from the States of Panama and Santander, bringing forward Gen. Mosquera as a candidate for the Presidency.

Presidency.
Nieto has declared the State of Bolivar independent of the General Government. Magdalena had followed, and it was expected that Santander would very soon also declare its independence.

DEATH OF G. P. R. JAMES.

We announced the death of Mr. George Paine Rains ford James, the novelist, in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday Mr. James was born in London in 1801. He was educated at Greenwich in a school kept by a French emigrant, and at the age of 15 was sent to France where he passed several years. While a boy he manifested decided literary tastes, and was in the habit of writing small pieces in prose and verse for the amusement of himself and his friends. He also became an anonymous contributor to the magazines. Some of his productions having come under the notice of Washington Irving, James was urged by him to attempt a work of more importance. Thus encouraged, he produced in 1822 a life of Edward the Black Prince, the first book 1822 a life of Edward the Black Prince, the arst book bearing his name. Previous to this, when but 17 years old, he wrote a collection of Eastern stories, which were published under the title of the "String of Pearls" in 1832. His first essay as a novelist, "Richelieu," written in 1825, but not published until 1829, showed the influence of Scott's historical romances, a species of fiction which he thenceforth cultivated cies of fiction which he thenceforth cultivater nost exclusively. It met with considerable success almost exclusively. It met with considerable success, and encouraged the author to pursue a literary career, a course which indeed was rendered necessary by the death of the Earl of Liverpool, a friend of his father, and on whom his own prospects greatly depended. "Richelieu" was followed by "Darnley" and "De L'Orne" (1830), "Philip Augustus" (1831), "Henry Masterton" (1832), "Mary of Burgundy" (1834), and a long list of other romances coming down to the present time, in the composition of which the author has generally drawn his principal scenes and incidents from history, altrough he has given them a coloring not always in accordance with historical truth, however well adapted to his purpose. In spite of a monotony of tone and a repetition of incident, his works have been widely read in England and the United States, and the earlier ones are regarded as standard novels of tone and a repetition of incident, his works have been widely read in England and the United States, and the earlier ones are regarded as standard novels. The list of original works of all descriptions published under his name amounts at present to nearly 80, in over 190 volumes, the last being "The Cavalier" (1859); an instance of literary fecundity perhaps without a parallel in any other author who has written the English language. It is said that his method of composition is by dictation to an amanuensis. Among his works are several volumes of poetry, and many of history and biography, including the "History of Chivalry," and lives of Charlemagne, Richard Cour de Lion, Henry IV. of France, and Louis XIV., written in a popular style. In addition to these he has edited a variety of miscellaneous works, and has published enough stories and articles in periodicals to fill 8 or 10 more volumes. In 1852 he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Maunsell B. Field of New-York, a nevel entitled "Adrian, or the Clouds of the Mind." For a very brief period he held the position of historiographer of England by the appointment of William IV. About 1850 he removed to the United States with his family, fixing his residence in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. In 1852 he was appointed British Consul in Norfolk, Va., where he remained until his appointment in 1858 to be Consul at Venice. Among the novels suggested by his experiences of American life and history are "Ticonderoga" (1854) and "The Old Dominion" (1856.) A collected edition of his works, commencing in 1844, has been published in London, and of nearly all his novels cheap reprints have appeared in the United States. The greater part of them have been translated into German.

FROM BERMUDA .- By the brig M. T. Mayhew, we have Bermuda papers to the 19th inst. The British ship-of-the-line Nile sailed on the 13th for Halifax, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Milne. There is no other news.

FIGHT AT HUNTER'S POINT .- On Tuesday, about 25 persons went to Hunter's Point, L. I., to witness a persons went to Hunter's Point, L. I., to witness a prize-fight, for \$50, between David T. Woods and Mike Smith, both about 19 years of age, but looking much older. Both young men are blacksmiths or wheelwrights by occupation, working in the same shop, and are somewhat famous among their compatitive propensities. They had a quastrel about some trivial matter, and, as no settlement could be agreed upon, it was decided to have it adjusted by a prize-fight. Arrived at the destination, an umpire and seconds were appointed, a ring stretched, and the word was given for the fight. After ten rounds, in which Woods knocked his antagonist about pretty much as he pleased, winding up by driving him to the earth insensible with a tremendous knock-down blow between the eyes, he was declared winner. No arrests were made.

Burglary.—Justice Brennan yesterday committed to prison Jacob Phier, who is charged with having burglariously entered Philip Blant's store, No. 1 Avenue B, and stolen thence \$5 in change. The prisoner made a full confession of his guit.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Junz 27, Sales at the Stock Exchange. JUNE 27
2,000 Tennessee 6: 924 50 Reading Rairead
10,500 do. 924 50 Reading Rairead
7,000 Missouri State 6: 84 20 Michigan Central R. 8,500 do. 84 106 do. 85 | 10 Ocsan Bank | 10 Ocsan Ban

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

150 N. Y. Central RR. 21 200 do 500 do 500 do 500 do 500 do 60 50 do 60 500 do 60 50 do 60 WEDNESDAY, June 27-P. M.

market had a heavy look, and the dealings were at a

elight decline in prices. This feeling continued through out the first calls on Pacific Mail, New-York Central

In the opening transactions this morning, stocks were rather dull, and for State stocks, especially, the

and Erie, but when the Western shares came up for consideration, there was a decided change in the temper of the market, and from this point to the close of the session the transactions were spirited, and prices had an improving tendency. The most important move-ments of the day were in Michigan Central, Michigan Southern Guaranteed, and Rock Island. For e of these stocks there was a well-sustained demand through the session, and an advance of 1 2 2 cant in the quotations. Michigan Southern Guarant was particularly strong, under the encouraging statements in regard to the business prospects of the Company, and the promise of an early relief from its financial embarrasements. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy also was decidedly better, and the shares were taken up quickly at the prices quoted. The stock stands at 74 at the close of the day, as against 73 yesterday. Toledo was active at about the prices current yesterday, and Reading was very firm, with a slight advance in closing transactions. Pacific Mail, Eric, and Panama were all heavy at the First Board, although for Erie the demand was better on the call. The receipts for June do not show as large results as May, although slightly in advance of last year. We understand the road will soon be advertised for eale, under the late decree obtained by the Fifth Mortgage. The business in New-York Central was not important, but the stock improved toward the close of the session, in sympathy with the rest of the close of the session, in sympathy with the rest of the market. There was a brisk demand for Railway Bonds during the day, and especially for some of the low-priced descriptions. The issues of the Michigan Southern read are again higher. The First Mortgages, after selling at 85 in the morning, advanced to 86 bid in the afternoon; the Sinking Funds to 77; an advance of 2; \$\psi\$ cent; and the Second Mortgages to 54, against 53 yesterday. The Company is now paying interest on all its mortgage debt except the Second Mortgage, and this has been debt except the Second Mortgage, and this has been earned, and the payment must be resumed as soon as the finances of the Company are fairly arranged. At the Second Board there was a further advance in Michigan Central and Rock Island, and New-York Central was also a fraction higher. After the Board, the market was strong, and the bidding prices were generally a little better than the registered quotations. The Share dealings are mostly between the operators of the Board and street at present, but there is no disposition on the part of shareholders outside sell; and, with such an abundantly supplied money market the influences are all in favor of movements for the rise. This condition of matters gives to the bulls all of the advantages of the market, and renders the opposing interest comparatively feeble. The season is somewhat adverse to an active speculation, but the tone of the market is decidedly hopeful and cheerful, and while adverse items have but a slight and temporary effect, those of a favorable character have an unusually strong influence. The closing prices were: Virginia 6s, 934 294; Tennessee 6s, 922 924; Missouri 6s, 842 2844; Canton Co., 19-220; Cumerland Coal, 13@14; Pacide Mail, 891 @891; New-York Central 812 282; Erie Railroad, 184 2181; Hudson Riv-

Canal Co., 961 @97; U. S. 5s, 74, 1041 @1041. Freights-To Liverpool: 500 bales Cotton at 5-32 & 3-16d.; 1,500 boxes Cheese (per steamer) at 50s.; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10 d. 22s.; 45,000 bush. Wheat at 71 @71d., in bulk and bage; 50 boxes Bacon (per steamer) at 35s.; 200 firkins Butter (per steamer) at 50s. To London: 30,000 bush. Wheat at 9d., in bulk and bags; 7,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. @2s. 101d; 150 boxes Bacon (per steamer) at 35s. To Glasgow: 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 8,000 bush. Wheat in shippers' bags at 8d.; 5 tuns Oil at 30s. To Bremen: 200 bales Cotton at ic.; 15 cases Tobacco at 15e., and 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 9d. A bark of 450 tune from north

er Railroad, 48 2481; Harlem Railroad, 12 2124; Har-lem Railroad Pref., 381 2391; Reading Railroad, 401 2

401; Michigan Central Railroad, 481 2481; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 131 2131; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 30 2301; Panama Railroad, 1251 21251; Illinois Cen-

tral Railroad, 63 | #631; Galena and Chicago Rail-

road, 62 | @ 62]; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 314

@317; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 701 @707;

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 74 2741;

Illinois Central, 7s, 91 @ 911; Delaware and Hudson

side of Cuba home with Sugar at \$1 371 P box. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$99,009 61—Customs, \$64,000; Payments, \$117,933 31 \$23,000 California drafts; Balance, \$6,585,905 39. The market for foreign bills is quiet but steady, with an increasing supply, growing out of the export grain movement. Sterling is 1091 21081; France, 5.15

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, for the week ending June 22,

Total\$27,437 61 \$20, The Toledo and Wabash Box	ses 73D	ec\$3,748 the 3d we
Passengers	1859. \$4,800 8,956	1860. \$4,956 12,367
Total	613,156	€ 16,323

The following are the estimated earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the 3d week in June:

Decrease \$4,116 82